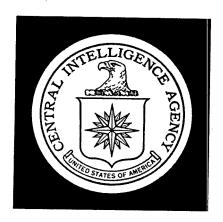
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DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Report

Weekly Report Prepared Exclusively for the Senior Interdepartmental Group

Secret

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No. 1877/66

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1. ANTI-AMERICANISM IN TURKEY

Two recent anti-American demonstrations, in which several organizations including the Marxist Turkish Labor Party (TLP) were involved, could be the prelude for similar incidents.

The demonstration in Ankara on 12 November was the first aimed directly at an official US installation since the brief stoning of the embassy in August 1964. The incident grew out of a labor rally sponsored primarily by a far-left labor union, and exhibited significant left-wing student/labor collaboration.

An apparently planned and more serious incident in Adana on the 13th resulted from charges by a group of Turkish youths that several US airmen from nearby Incirlik Air Base had molested Turkish women. Provocateurs reportedly scattered throughout the crowd stimulated emotions to the point of riot, and Turkish police moved in rapidly to protect the Americans involved. Fourteen of the 36 Turks arrested are still in jail.

Foreign Minister Caglayangil claims he has proof that the Adana riot was planned in advance. He observed that the TLP may have been involved, and claimed that the interior minister had evidence to support such a conclusion.

According to a plans to launch an "anti-imperialist front" aimed primarily at the American presence in Turkey. The TLP recently repeated its earlier call for a "passive resistance" campaign against all Americans in Turkey. This campaign is to include personal insults, other provocations, and attempts to subvert members of the Peace Corps.

According to rumors circulating in Istanbul in recent weeks, large-scale demonstrations have been planned there against all foreign nationals, especially Americans. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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2. JORDAN

King Husayn's regime has been endangered by the internal repercussions from Israel's 13 November raid.

The extensive destruction of Jordanian lives and property by the raiders and the rout of Jordan's meager defensive force have caused widespread criticism of the King and high military officials, and the odds that an assassination or a coup attempt will take place have increased. Even if Husayn survives the immediate crisis, his position probably has been weakened.

Conspirators against the regime within the country and elsewhere in the Arab world have been encouraged to exploit the situation.

Domestic antagonism is strongest among Jordan's Palestinian majority, which includes the residents of the devastated villages. It also is rampant among junior officers in the army, heretofore the regime's main pillar of support.

At present the principal foreign antagonists are Syria and the Egyptian-oriented Palestine Liberation Organization, which has been trying to gain independent status in Jordan's Palestinian territory. Egypt itself thus far has been restrained in its overt reactions.

Husayn's policy of trying to avoid trouble with Israel has been discredited. As a result, Husayn and his closest advisers are now reappraising Jordan's politico-military position and feel compelled to strengthen the armed forces. Officials have said they will turn to the USSR for aid if necessary.

Husayn probably will also be obliged to refrain at least temporarily from further vigorous suppression of the Palestinian terrorists who have been infiltrating Israel from Jordanian territory. The terrorists themselves probably will be encouraged rather than cowed by the results of Israel's reprisal—one of their objectives is the provocation of general Arab—Israeli hostilities. More sabotage missions into Israel may well ensue, leading in turn to further border strife, which would aggravate the King's internal problems. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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3. INDIA

Prime Minister Gandhi's prospects for carrying on as prime minister after next February's general elections have dimmed in recent weeks. Many Congress Party colleagues are disappointed at her failure to provide the firm leadership needed to pull her quarrelsome party together. They are also distressed at the government's unimpressive defense of its programs against opposition attacks.

Mrs. Gandhi's position was particularly damaged by her awkward handling of the recent cabinet reshuffle. Her replacement of ineffectual Home Minister Nanda with the respected former defense minister Y. B. Chavan was generally welcomed, but important party bosses balked at her efforts to do a more thorough housecleaning and forced her to retain two ministers who had earlier been told they were slated to go. The episode renewed old rivalries and publicly exposed the party's disarray.

The prime minister has three months in which to strengthen her image. Her burdens are likely to be increasingly heavy, however, as campaign tensions mount and the country's massive economic troubles—particularly the food crisis—continue to defy solution.

There is still a chance that the same considerations that won Mrs. Gandhi the premiership last January--the inability of her colleagues to agree on an alternative--will enable her to stay on next year.

On the other hand, Chavan can be expected to use the powerful Home Ministry portfolio to improve his prospects as a candidate for prime minister. His success at quashing a threatened student demonstration in New Dehli on 18 November was an auspicious beginning. Morarji Desai, the conservative former finance minister who was Mrs. Gandhi's chief competitor last January, will almost certainly try again. Moreover, there is an outside possibility that powerful but taciturn party president Kamaraj wants the job, despite his lack of both formal education and facility in English or Hindi. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. HAITI

Rumors of coup plotting continue following President Duvalier's dismissal on 11-12 November of several senior military officers he suspected of conspiring against him.

Duvalier recently has been faced with increasing signs of public disaffection with his dictatorial regime. Antigovernment demonstrations and protests against new taxes imposed in October have occurred in towns throughout the country and reportedly resulted in the killing of the commander and deputy commander of the local civil militia and two other government officials in the town of St. Marc. In several instances army and militia units have passively supported the protests by refusing to move against the demonstrators.

Duvalier has taken quick and decisive steps to counteract any further violence or demonstrations by putting security forces on 24-hour duty and ordering local commanders to execute summarily anyone caught distributing antigovernment propaganda.

Port-au-Prince is quiet and there is no evidence that Duvalier's measures have stirred any reaction among remaining military or other significant opposition groups. So long as Duvalier commands the loyalty of the elite Presidential Guard and the Dessalines Battalion, and there is no evidence to the contrary, it is unlikely that any effective action involving elements of the military can be mounted against him. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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